THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

MONDAY, MARCH 26, 1792. [No 1563.]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

Proceedings of Congress.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, *February* 16.

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Mr. Benson (with the consent of Mr. Vining, who ndrew his motion for the purpose) proposed an a-dment, to make the first section read as follows: Be it enacted, &c. that from and after the third of March, in the year one thousand seven hundred ninety-three, the house of representatives shall be posed of "a number of members equal to the quo-t of the whole number of persons in the states in-ded in this union, divided by 30,000, which mem- shall therefore be" elected within the several states rding to the following apportionment, that is to —within the state of New-Hampshire, &c.

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The committee then rose; and having reported the bill with the amendments,

The House immediately proceeded to take the same into consideration,

The amendments to the first section were agreed to—the ratio of one to thirty thousand, for the next apportionment—the number of Representatives as follows—New Hampshire, 4; Massachusetts, 15; Vermont, 2; Rhode Island, 2; Connecticut, 7; New-York, 11; New-Jersey, 5; Pennsylvania, 14; Delaware, 1; Maryland, 9; Virginia, 21; Kentucky, 2; North-Carolina, 11; Georgia, 2.

The question was then taken, on agreeing with the committee, in filling up the blanks for the time of the next enumeration, with "the first Monday of January in the year 1799;"—and passed in the affirmative.

Other amendments were agreed to.

The question was now taken on agreeing with the committee in filling up the blank in the third section, with *thirty thousand* as the ratio of representation after the second census, and passed in the affirmative;—Yeas, 29;—Nays 22.

After further amendments, the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The House again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the "bill providing for the settlement of the claims of persons, under particular circumstances, barred by the limitations heretofore established," and having gone through the same, and reported it with amendments, which the House immediately proceeded to consider.

A motion, made to recommit the bill was superceded by a motion for adjournment, which was carried.

TUESDAY, Feb. 21.

A message from the senate, by Mr. Secretary Otis, informing the house that the senate have agreed to all the amendments propoted by the house to the bill relative to the election of a President and Vice-President of the United States, &c. except the last, to which they disagree.

This amendment was to strike out the ninth section, and to substitute a clause which provides that the double vacancy in the office of President and Vice-President, shall be filled by the Secretary of State for the time being.

The Secretary also informed the house that the senate have chosen a committee, consisting of Messrs. Sherman, Langdon and Strong, to confer with such committee as the house shall see proper to appoint, respecting the business necessary to be acted upon previous to a recess, which they propose should commence the first Tuesday in April next.

The representation bill was brought in engrossed, the blanks filled up, and the bill passed—ayes 34, noes 16

The house took the message from the senate into consideration, and concurred with them in the appointment of a committee to confer respecting a recess, and chose Messrs. Goodhue, Wadsworth, Laurance, Sterett, and White, on their part.

The disagreement of the senate to the last amendment of the house to the above bill, was taken into consideration.

It was moved to recede from this amendment: This motion revived the former discussion of this subject.—The question being put, the motion to recede was carried in the affirmative—ayes 31, noes 24.

The house proceeded in the consideration of the amendments to the bill providing for the settlement of the claims of certain persons, under particular circumstances, barred by the limitations heretofore established.

Other amendments were made, and the bill ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

In committee of the whole on the militia bill.—Mr. W. Smith in the chair.

The first section being read—a motion to amend it, by striking out part, and introducing a substitute was made. This motion was negatived. The committee made further progress, and then rose and reported, and the house adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, *February* 22.

The house met according to adjournment.

On motion resolved, that the house do now adjourn for the purpose of complimenting the President of the United States, on the anniversary of his birth day.

After these returns the bill for the settlement of the claims of persons under particular circumstances barred by the limitations heretofore established was read the third time and passed.

Mr. Gerry made a motion that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill for reducing the rates of postage on newspapers, which was read and laid on the table.

Mr. Fitzsimons, from the committee to whom was referred the message of the President of the 16th of February, respecting some expenses which had occured in the department of foreign affairs, for which no provision is made by law, made report, which was read and laid on the table.

Sundry petitions were presented and read.

The Speaker presented to the house a letter from the Secretary of State, accompaying copies of the laws which have been passed by the Governor and Judges of the Western Territory, which were laid on the table.

The house then took up the following motion made by Mr. Livermore, on Monday last, viz.

"Whereas the late Major General N. Greene, on the eighth day of April, 1783, the more effectually to procure rations and supplies for the southern army of the United States, became bound as surety for John Banks and Co. to Newcoman and Collet, merchants, in Charleston, for the payment of 8743l. 15s. 6d. sterling money, being the condition of the said bond;——and whereas, on the first of May, 1786, the balance of principal and interest of said bond being 8688l. 6s. sterling was paid by the said Gen. Greene;—

"Resolved, That the United States will indemnify the estate of the said General Greene for the said sum last mentioned, and the interest thereof:—Provided the executors of the said General Greene shall account for a sum, being about 2,000l. (be the same more or less) recovered of John Fervice, one of the partners of the said Banks and Co. to be in part of the indemnification aforesaid; and also shall make over, for the use of the United States, all mortgages, bonds, convenants and other counter-securities whatsoever, now due which were obtained by the said General Greene in his life time, from the said Banks and Co. on account of him being surety for him as aforesaid, to be sued for in the name of the said executors for the use of the United States;—and that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill, to enable the officers of the Treasury to carry this resolution into effect."

After some debate, it was agreed, that the above resolution be taken up in committee of the whole at this time; Mr. Muhlenberg in the chair.

After some debate, several papers relative to General Greene's becoming security were read, and the committee rose without coming to any decision.

State of Rhode-Island, &c.

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY, FEB SESSION, 1792.

An ACT in Amendment to an Act, entitled "An Act for the more equal Distribution of Intestate Estates."

BE it Enacted by this General Assembly, and by the Authority thereof it is hereby Enacted, That when any Person shall, after the First Day of April next, die seized of any real Estate in Fee simple, and not by him devised, the same shall descend to, and be distributed in equal Shares among his Children, and such as shall legally represent them, in case any of them be dead.

It is further Enacted, That so much of an act, entitled, "An Act for the more equal Distribution of Intestate Estates," made and passed at February Session, A. D. 1770, as entitles and vests in the eldest Son of any Person, who shall decease as aforesaid, or the Representatives of such eldest Son, Two Shares of such Intestate Estates, be and the same is hereby repealed.

A true Copy:

Witness, HENRY WARD, Sec'ry.

LEYDEN, Nov. 17.

THE national assembley have vouchafed to recommend to mothers and to wives the inculcating the new constitutional principles upon the minds of their children. But let us look into this matter: have they made a single law which permits the female part of the community to act or think like free agents? The children they bring into the world they by law, have no property in. The husband, if he is a spendthrift, may even sell his wife if he pleases for any thing the National Assembly has done to prevent him. The man in fact, is sole possessor of the goods of the family; he can do almost whatever he pleases; and although there is an end to despotic power in the person of the king, it is not yet abolished in respect to the power of the husband over the wife, but is left like the toothings on a rough wall, to disgrace the beauty of the edifice, in all other respects highly finished on the intitled to receive.

In the present menagerie number of the arts a public spirited company of artists have roused from the general lethargy, and are preparing a work which will remain a lasting monument of the national genius of France. Eighteen capital sculptors have united their abilities to erect this great work, a model of which may be seen at the Feuillans. This monument will be in the figure of a column and may be called duly triumphant, since the story of all the different vicissitudes, of liberty, civil wars, tyrants and tyranny at different periods of time are to be represented upon nine reliefs, which will

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In the present momentary slumber of the arts a public spirited company of artists have roused from the general letheragy, and are preparing a work which will remain a lasting monument of the national genius of France. Eighteen capital sculptors have united their abilities to erect this great work, a model of which may be seen at the Feuillans. This monument will be in the figure of a column and may be called truly triumphal, since the story of all the different victories, of liberty over tyrants and tyranny at different periods of time are to be represented upon nine reliefs, which will

feparate, the column into as many horizontal zones.—The ſtatue of liberty is to appear on the ſummit. Allegorical figures, in relief, relating to the French conſtitution will decorate the baſe, with the ſtatues of the four philoſophers who may be conſidered as the authors of the liberties of France. The column is to be two hundred and ſixty ſix feet high.

The national aſſembly, being deſirous of eſtabliſhing a uniformity of weights and meaſures in the kingdom of France, have ordered the academy of ſciences to make the neceſſary preparations for this purpoſe. In conſequence of this order, the commiſſioners appointed by the academy are proceeding as expeditiouſly as poſſible to accompliſh this great object. Their operations, however, will be attended with conſiderable expence, ſome having eſtimated it in groſs, at ſeveral millions.—But the commiſſion is eſtimate is only 300,000 livres (120,000 Penſylvania currency.) The length of time neceſſary for completing the operation has likewiſe been much exaggerated—but the commiſſioners have given it as their opinion that two years will be ſufficient—Great numbers of laborers are already engaged, and numbers of people are ſoon to ſet out on long journies in conſequence of the nature of the deſign: which is, in the firſt place, to meaſure a quadrant of the meridian between Dunkirk and Barcelona, and from thence deduce ſuch obſervations and experiments as will tend to eſtabliſh a determinate, invariable unit or firſt ſimple ſtandard of meaſure.

Frankfort, Dec. 24. The peremptory term of January 15th, fixed by the French government for the decliſion of the princes of the empire, who favour the aſſembling of the armed emigrants, has produced great commotions on the banks of the Rhine. The day before yeſterday a grand council was held at Coblentz, where M. Conde attended.——Manheim was not ſufficiently recovered.

Paris, Dec. 16. When the king appeared in the National Aſſembly, to announce the meaſures which he had purſued for the purpoſe of diſperſing the French emigrants, aſſembled in ſome of the German electorates, he was received in a manner much more agreeable to his feelings than when he laſt appeared in the ſame place. The Preſident was not ſeated while his majeſty was preſent, neither did he addreſs him in the ſtile of an equal, much leſs of an inferior, as was the caſe on the former occaſion. He ſtood all the time, and uncovered, as did all the members; for at this viſit to the aſſembly was not attended with any mortifying circumſtances to the king.

LONDON, January 9.

In Germany all is confuſion. There ſeems to be a kind of ſecret ſyſtem in politics, the reſult of which, no doubt, a deep and ſerene head only can diſcover; and therefore the people, in a ſtate of uncertainty, cannot taſte happineſs.

In France misery in all its diſtorted forms, has ſet up its throne. Anarchy is eſtabliſhed—all property inſecure—and every man who has common ſenſe, is endeavouring to ſhield himſelf from the impending ruin.

The exiled French Princes have begun a coinage, and are about inſtituting an order of knighthood. Monſieur has replied to the king's letter in the following terms, ſo that a civil war ſeems yet inevitable.

Sire, my Brother and Lord,

"Count Vergennis has remitted me a letter on the part of your majeſty, of which the addreſs, in ſpite of my baptiſmal names thereon written, was ſo little mine, that I was about to return it, even unopened. However, upon his aſſurance that it was for me, I opened it, and the name of no one but myſelf therein leaving me no more doubt, I read it with all reſpect I owe to the hand writing and ſignature of your majeſty.

"The order it contains, to preſent myſelf before your majeſty, is not the free expreſſion of your will; and my honor, duty, and affection equally forbid my obedience."

It is ſaid that the court of Madrid has agreed to all the demands of the Anglo American ſtates, even to the free navigation of the Miſſiſippi.

The King of Sweden is fitting out a ſquadron of two ſhips of war and ſix frigates, againſt the *Dey of Algiers*.——Two regiments of infantry are to be embarked on board this armament, as ſoon as the ſeaſon will permit them to ſail.

A veſſel is now lying in the river, waiting to carry out coloniſts for the new eſtabliſhment at Sierra Leona. About three hundred adventurers (ſome of them very reſpectable, are upon the liſt of paſſengers.

ANECDOTE.—*From a Penſylvania Paper.*

AMONG the members of a church not an hundred miles from this, ſome diſtance aroſe by reaſon of the Parſon's diſcovering a partiality at funerals for ſome of the fifth-hood in preference to others. Thoſe of the ſiſters who felt themſelves aggrieved, demanded a church meeting, might be called: The Parſon appeared, but inſtead of vindicating his conduct, he ingeniouſly confeſſed the charge, and openly declared that for the future he would *ſerve them all alike.*

ORIGINAL ANECDOTE.—Three young Lawyers riding from Bedford Court, acroſs the Alleghany Mountain, obſerved an old Dutch woman riding before them, with a leg on each ſide of a dull horſe whoſe ſide ſhe was ſpurring ſeverely with her heels. One of them to the others "I will ride up and have ſome fun with the old Dutch woman," and on riding up, obſerved, to the old woman, that her ſteed was very lazy; "*yes ſeeree*," replied the old woman, "*he pees ſhus like the lawyers, he will take a fee at both ſides, and do very little after all.*"

From the LONDON MAGAZINE.

Extracts from a very curious SPEECH *of* JAMES I.

"THE ſtate of monarchy is the ſupremeſt thing upon earth, for kings are not only God's lieutenants upon earth, and ſit upon God's throne, but even by God himſelf they are called *gods*. There be three principal ſimilitudes that illuſtrate the ſtate of monarchy: one taken out of the word of God, and the two others out of the grounds of policy and philoſophy. In the Scriptures kings are called *Gods*; and to their power, after a certain relation, compared to the divine power. Kings are alſo compared to fathers of families: for a king is truly *parens patriæ*, the politic father of his people. And laſtly kings are compared to the head of this microcoſm of the body of man.

"Kings are juſtly called gods, for that they exerciſe a manner or reſemblance of divine power upon earth; for if you will conſider the attributes of God, you ſhall ſee how they agree in the perſon of a king. God hath power to create or deſtroy, make or unmake, at his pleaſure; to give life, or ſend death; to judge all, and to be judged by or accountable to none; to raiſe low things, and to make high things low at his pleaſure; and to God are both ſoul and body due; and the like power have kings: they make and unmake their ſubjects; they have power of raiſing and caſting down; of life and death; judges over all their ſubjects, and in all cauſes, and yet accountable to none but God only. They have power to exalt lowe things, and abaſe high things, and make of them ſubjects like unto a piece at the chels: a pawn to take a biſhop or a knight: and to cry up or down any of their ſubjects, as they do their money; and to the king is due both the affection of the ſoul, and the ſervice of the body of all his ſubjects: and, therefore, that reverend biſhop here amongſt you, though I hear that by divers he was miſtaken, or not well underſtood; yet could he preach both learnedly, and truly about the point concerning the power of a king: for what he ſpoke of a king's power in *abſtracto*, is moſt true in divinity, for to emperors or kings that are monarchs, their ſubjects bodies and goods are due for their defence and maintenance: but if I had been in his place, I would only have added two words, which would have cleared all: for after I had told as a divine, what was due by the ſubjects to their kings in general, I would then have concluded as an Engliſhman, the caſe being this people, that is, in general, all ſubjects were bound to receive their king, to obey them, that as we lived in a ſettled ſtate of a kingdom which was governed by its own fundamental laws and orders, that, according thereunto, they were now (being aſſembled for this purpoſe in parliament) to conſider how to help ſuch a king as now they had; and that according to the ancient form and order eſtabliſhed in this kingdom, putting a difference between the general power of a king in divinity, and the ſettled and eſtabliſhed ſtate of this crown and kingdom. And I am ſure that the biſhop meant to have done the ſame, if he had not been blanched by time, which in reſpect of the greatneſs of the preſence, preaching before me, and ſuch an auditory, he durſt not preſume upon.

"I concluded then this point, touching the power of kings, with this axiom of divinity, "That as to diſpute what God may do, is blaſphemy; but *quid vult Deus* that divines may raſtorly, and do ordinarily diſpute and diſcuss; for to diſpute *a poſſe ad eſſe*, is both againſt logic and divinity: ſo is it fooliſh in ſubjects to diſpute what a king may do in the height of his power, but yet kings will ever be willing to declare what they will do, if they will not incur the curſe of God. I will not be content that my power be diſputed upon: but I ſhall be ever willing to make the reaſon appear to all my doings, and rule my actions according to my laws.

"I muſt not be careful not to meddle with the main point of government; that is my craft, *tractent fabrilia fabri*, to meddle with that, were to leſſen me; I am an old king; for thirty ſix years have I governed in Scotland perſonally; and now have I accompliſhed my apprenticeſhip of ſeven years here; and ſeven years is a great time for a king's experience in government; therefore there ſhould not be too many Pharaoh's to teach Hannibal, I muſt not be taught my office."

Would not any one conclude, that this was the language of a Turkiſh harranguing a throng of ſlaves at the gates of his palace? Can any one ſuppoſe that this was the ſtyle of a Britiſh king to a free parliament, and one which he had convoked merely to ſupply his neceſſities? Does he not openly arrogate to himſelf deſpotic power, by aſſuming it to be a queſtion in ſubjects to diſpute what a king may do? Does he not look of his own laws, as if they were ſolely his own acts and deeds? He tacitly forgot that every law to which he gave his aſſent was enacted by the advice and conſent of the lords ſpiritual and temporal, and commons, &c. which neceſſarily implies their right of meddling with the main points of government. His majeſty, however, who was ſo tenacious of prerogative, and ſo much entertained ſuch ſublime notions of monarchy, never conſidered that he was deſcending from the dignity of a ſovereign, by diſputing and chopping logic like a ſophiſter in a college. Kings on their thrones, ſhould not argue, but declare the reſult of their deliberations.

MR. BARBER,

I lately ſaw the following piece in a London paper, which I hope to ſee in your next, and you'll oblige

A CUSTOMER.

THE following copy of a curious letter, ſaid to be from the Grand Sultan to Johnny Wilkes, is handed about in various companies.

"Bright Luminary of Virtue,

"MAY the reſulgent beams of unſullied reputation ever dance before thy virtuous eyes, may no rude ſhock of city accounts diſturb thy pillow, and may the hallowed voice of unpolluted Virgins ſing eternal ſtave to the requiem of thy immaculate ſoul—the moſt Gra of all Sultans, the high and mighty King of the E who has drank ſherbet with ten thouſand wives, inv thee to his Court—nay he aſks thy preſence in his S raglio, where even thy beſt eye may aſcend from cha to charm until it is loſt in the blaze of multitudino beauty—Come celeſtial Luminary of all that is goo and give thy friendly advice to the Emperor of the Ea for the mighty, the magnanimous, the invincible C therine, threatens with her grey hairs to bring terro upon the Seraglio of Bazantum.

On the weſtern ſhore of Boſphorus thou ſhalt find
All that can charm the ear or pleaſe the ſight,
Or ſteep the raviſh'd ſenſes in delight—

Every Maiden in the province of Romania ſhall thirteen from the age of ten to the years of ſixty, and a thee Mednam Abbey ſhall riſe in the Porte, the moſque the temples, the bagnios, the caravanseras, ſhall be open to the reception of thy ſuite, and even Saint S phia herſelf ſhall give up the cupolas and domes to ſervice—But, O Johnny, thou muſt bring with thee —which ſhall throw the Imperial Catherine on her ba —that which ſhall ſubdue all her animoſities—t which ſhall meet her grey hairs with proper ſpirit—a humble her with the gentleſt of my Seraglio. If art the man that can do this, if thou art the once ce brated Mednam Abbey hero, if thou haſt even a ſq at thoſe things left, repair thee to Conſtantinople, among the young virgins of the Turkiſh empi ſtrengthen thy loins to meet this Old Matron of M covy, this grey hair'd Ruffian of the North.

PHILADELPHIA, March 21.

The important buſineſs of eſtabliſhing FR SCHOOLS throughout this commonwealth, has been before the Legiſlature—the reſult is a report a committee, in which it is propoſed that a ſchool be eſtabliſhed in each county.

The Secretary of the Treaſury, we are informed, directed all the Collectors of the Revenue to receive other notes but thoſe of the United States, and to all the monies they may receive into the Bank and branches. Meaſures are alſo taken to make that inſti tion and its dependencies the depoſitory for all the public monies, and the channel through which they are flow in all payments from the public for the intereſt debt, ſalaries to officers, &c. which will add immenſely to the ſpecie capital of the Bank, as the public will be frequently indebted for a conſiderable ſ while the arrangement, will afford a convenience to government, and to its creditors. The Secretary likewiſe ſubſcribed for the five thouſand ſhares allo to the government.

From the Secretary of the Treaſury's ſtatement of funded debt, it appears that Pennſylvania holds, in certificates, upwards of 470,000 dollars more than ſtates to the ſouthward of it, united; that New holds 1,266,831 dollars more than Pennſylvania; that Maſſachuſetts holds 222 301 dollars more New York. So that theſe three northern ſtates poſſeſſed of near fourteen out of twenty parts of whole funded debt. The part of the debt bear to the treaſury is not touched on in this calculation proportion. Thus on the ſcale of equality, the b of power, ariſing from poſſeſſion of the public is already depoſited from the northern diviſion of the ted States; and yet theſe States muſt be accountab the payment of the principal and intereſt of the funded debts of which they hold ſo ſmall a propo

March 15. On Sunday laſt, a ferry boat from Market ſtreet, let out with Capt. Green, to put him on his veſſel, ſome diſtance down the river—returning the city, the wind overſet the boat in conſequence which two of the ferrymen and two lads were dro

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NEW YORK, March 14.

The Britiſh miniſterial papers, (owing to the ing art, repreſent that nation as the happieſt globe—while all the ſurrounding nations are d more deplorable, if poſſible than their external and wars, with anarchy and bloodſhed could make and this picture is particularly applied to France, from a review of the particulars it ſounds; recollect at the ſame time, that moſt of the neighbouring doms have formally recognized the new conſtitu France, and knowing, that trifling incidents are mented by the Britiſh parliament into matters ſerious conſequence, we do not yield an implic to them. There ſeems however, to be ſome ſym favourable to peace, from the combined Pri France, and by their influence on other courts, the King particulariſes in his ſpeech to the aſ about the middle of December, in anſwer to a from them, of November 29. This letter inform the Emperor has aſſiſted as a faithful ally in ing and honours aſſemblages within his dom that he had not been to ſucceed in at other co had declared to the Elector of Treves, he commit hoſtilities as an enemy, in the diet now, before of January, put a ſtop to all warlike deportments France, &c.

There does not appear on the whole, any ſ alarming, or ſo very intereſting, in the Europ courts, as to juſtify the exciſe on American

MARCH 17. We hear from Philadelphia, chiefs and warriors of the Seneca nation of arrived in that city on Wedneſday laſt. Th from the northward, and landed at market-ſtreet

ſeparate, the column into as many horizontal zones.—The ſtatue of liberty is to appear on the ſummit. Allegorical figures, in relief, relating to the French conſtitution will decorate the baſe, with the ſtatues of the four philoſophers who may be conſidered as the authors of the liberties of France. The column is to be two hundred and ſixty ſix feet high.

The national aſſembly, being deſirous of eſtabliſhing a uniformity of weights and meaſures in the kingdom of France, have ordered the academy of ſciences to make the neceſſary preparations for this purpoſe. In conſequence of this order, the commiſſioners appointed by the academy are proceeding as expeditiouſly as poſſible to accompliſh this great object. Their operations, however, will be attended with conſiderable expence, ſome having eſtimated it in groſs, at ſeveral millions.—But the commiſſioners eſtimate is only 300,000 livres (22 500l. Pennſylvania currency.) The length of time neceſſary for completing the operation has likewiſe been much exaggerated—but the commiſſioners have given it as their opinion that two years will be ſufficient—Great numbers of laborers are already engaged, and numbers of people are ſoon to ſet out on long journies in conſequence of the nature of the deſign: which is, in the firſt place, to meaſure a quadrant of the meridian between Dunkirk and Barcelona, and from thence deduce ſuch obſervations and experiments as will tend to eſtabliſh a determinate, invariable unit or firſt ſimple ſtandard of meaſure.

Frankfort, Dec. 24. The peremptory term of January 15th, fixed by the French government for the deciſion of the princes of the empire, who favour the aſſembling of the armed emigrants, has produced great commotions on the banks of the Rhine. The day before yeſterday a grand council was held at Coblentz, where M. Conde attended.——Monſieur was not ſufficiently recovered.

Paris, Dec. 16. When the king appeared in the National Aſſembly, to announce the meaſures which he had purſued for the purpoſe of diſperſing the French emigrants, aſſembled in ſome of the German electorates, he was received in a manner much more agreeable to his feelings than when he laſt appeared in the ſame place. The Preſident was not ſeated whilſt his majeſty was preſent, neither did he addreſs him in the ſtile of an equal, much leſs of an inferior, as was the caſe on the former occaſion. He ſtood all the time, and uncovered, as did all the members; ſo that this viſit to the aſſembly was not attended with any mortifying circumſtances to the king.

LONDON, January 9.

In Germany all is confuſion. There ſeems to be a kind of ſecret cabal in politics, the reſult of which, no doubt, a deep laid ſcheme that time only can diſcover; and therefore the people, in a ſtate of uncertainty, cannot taſte happineſs.

In France miſery in all its diſtorted forms, has ſet up its throne. All law is aboliſhed—all property inſecure—and every man who has common ſenſe, is endeavouring to blend the impending ſtorm.

The exiled French Princes have begun a coinage, and are about inſtituting an order of knighthood. Monſieur has replied to the king's letter in the following terms, ſo that a civil war ſeems yet inevitable.

Sire, my Brother and Lord,

"Count Vergennis has remitted me a letter on the part of your majeſty, of which the addreſs, in ſpite of my baptiſmal names thereon written, was ſo little mine, that I was about to return it, even unopened. However, upon his poſitive aſſurance that it was for me, I opened it, and the name of brother found therein leaving me no more doubt, I read it with the reſpect I owe to the hand writing and ſignature of your majeſty.

"The order it contains, to preſent myſelf before your majeſty, is not the free expreſſion of your will; and my honor, duty, and affection equally forbid my obedience."

It is ſaid that the court of Madrid has agreed to all the demands of the Anglo American ſtates, even to the free navigation of the Miſſiſippi.

The King of Sweden is fitting out a ſquadron of two ſhips of war and ſix frigates, againſt the Dey of Algiers.---Two regiments of infantry are to be embarked on board this armement, as ſoon as the ſeaſon will permit them to ſail.

A veſſel is now lying in the river, waiting to carry out coloniſts for the new eſtabliſhment at Sierra Leona. About three hundred adventurers ſome of them very reſpectable, are upon the liſt of paſſengers.

ANECDOTE.—*From a Vermont Paper.*

AMONG the members of a church ſituate not an hundred miles from this, ſome diſturbance aroſe by reaſon of the Parſon's diſcovering a particular fondneſs for ſome of the ſiſterhood in preference to others. Thoſe of the ſiſters who felt themſelves aggrieved, deſired a church meeting might be called: The Parſon appeared, but inſtead of vindicating his conduct, he ingeniouſly confeſſed the charge, and openly declared that for the future he would *ſerve them all alike.*

ORIGINAL ANECDOTE.—Three young Lawyers riding from Bedford Court, acroſs the Allegany Mountain, obſerved an old Dutch woman riding before them, with a leg on each ſide of a dull horſe whoſe ſide ſhe was pelting ſeverely with her heels---ſaid one of them to the others "I will ride up and have ſome fun with the old Dutch woman," and on riding up, obſerved, to the old woman, that her ſteed was very lazy; "*yes pezure,*" replied the old woman," *he pees ebus like the lawers; he will take a ſee on poth ſides, and do very little after all.*"

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"Kings are juſtly called gods, for that they exerciſe a manner or reſemblance of divine power upon earth; for if you will conſider the attributes of God, you ſhall ſee how they agree in the perſon of a king. God hath power to create or deſtroy, make or unmake, at his pleaſure; to give life, or ſend death; to judge all, and to be judged by or accountable to none; to raiſe low things, and to make high things low at his pleaſure; and to God are both ſoul and body due; and the like power have kings: they make and unmake their ſubjects; they have power of raiſing and caſting down; of life and death; judges over all their ſubjects, and in all cauſes, and yet accountable to none but God only. They have power to exalt low things, and abaſe high things, and make of their ſubjects like men at the cheſs: a pawn to take a biſhop or a knight: and to cry up or down any of their ſubjects, as they do their money; and to the king is due both the affection of the ſoul, and the ſervice of the body of all his ſubjects: and, therefore, that reverend biſhop here amongſt you, though I hear that by divers he was miſtaken, or not well underſtood; yet did he preach both learnedly, and truly about the point concerning the power of a king: for what he ſpoke of a king's power in *abſtracto*, is moſt true in divinity; for to emperors or kings that are monarchs, their ſubjects bodies and goods are due for their defence and maintenance: but if I had been in his place, I would only have added two words, which would have cleared all: for after I had told as a divine, what was due by the ſubjects to their kings in general, I would then have concluded as an Engliſhman, ſhewing this people, that as, in general, all ſubjects were bound to relieve their king, ſo to exhort them, that as we lived in a ſettled ſtate of a kingdom which was governed by its own fundamental laws and orders, that, according thereunto, they were now (being aſſembled for this purpoſe in parliament) to conſider how to help ſuch a king as now they had; and that according to the antient form and order eſtabliſhed in this kingdom, putting a difference between the general power of a king in divinity, and the ſettled and eſtabliſhed ſtate of this crown and kingdom. And I am ſure that the biſhop meant to have done the ſame, if he had not been ſtraitened by time, which in reſpect of the greatneſs of the preſence, preaching before me, and ſuch an auditory, he durſt not preſume upon.

"I concluded then this point, touching the power of kings, with this axiom of divinity, "That as to diſpute what God may do, is blaſphemy; but *quid vult Deus* that divines may lawfully, and do ordinarily diſpute and diſcuſs; for to diſpute *a poſſe ad eſſe*, is both againſt logic and divinity: ſo is it treaſon in ſubjects to diſpute what a king may do in the height of his power; but juſt kings will ever be willing to declare what they will do, if they will not incur the curſe of God. I will not be content that my power be diſputed upon: but I ſhall be ever willing to make the reaſon appear to all my doings, and rule my actions according to my laws.

"I wiſh you to be careful not to meddle with the main point of government; that is my craft, *tractent fabrilia fabri*; to meddle with that, were to leſſon me; I am an old king; for thirty-ſix years have I governed in Scotland perſonally; and now have I accompliſhed my apprenticeſhip of ſeven years here; and ſeven years is a great time for a king's experience in government; therefore there ſhould not be too many Phormios's to teach Hannibal, I muſt not be taught my office."

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PHILADELPHIA, March 21.

The important buſineſs of eſtabliſhing FREE SCHOOLS throughout this commonwealth, has lain been before the Legiſlatures—the reſult is a report from a committee, in which it is propoſed that a ſchool ſhall be eſtabliſhed in each county.

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NEW-YORK, March 14.

The Britiſh miniſterial papers, faithful to the dealing art, repreſent that nation as the happieſt on the globe—while all the ſurrounding nations are deſcribed more deplorable, if poſſible than external and internal wars, with anarchy and bloodſhed could make them; and this picture is particularly applied to France. But from a review of the particular accounts; recollecting at the ſame time, that almoſt all the neighbouring kingdoms have formally recognized the new conſtitution of France, and noticing, that trifling incidents are fomented by the Britiſh paragraphiſts into matters of alarming conſequence, we do not yield an implicit faith to them. There ſeems however, to be ſome ſymptoms unfavourable to peace, from the combined Princes of France, and by their influence on other courts, which the King particularizes in his ſpeech to the aſſembly about the middle of December, in anſwer to a meſſage from them, of November 29. This letter informs that the Emperor has acted as a faithful ally in diſcountenancing all riotous aſſamblages within his dominions; that he had not been ſo ſucceſsful at other courts; that he had declared to the Elector of Treves, he muſt conſider him as an enemy, if he did not, before the 15th of January, put a ſtop to all hoſtile diſpoſitions againſt France, &c.

There does not appear on the whole, any thing alarming, or ſo very intereſting, in the European accounts, as to juſtify the excluſion of American papers.

MARCH 17. We hear from Philadelphia, that the chiefs and warriors of the Seneca nation of Indians arrived in that city on Wedneſday laſt. They came from the northward, and landed at market-ſtreet

…n whence th… …s escorted by a detachment of …-infantry …el's Hotel, saluted by a discharge …non, and …ved by the Governor of the State.— …reported, …they are come to offer their assistance …war now trying on between the United States …e fourth Indians.

…bells were kept ringing all the evening——This …e time we have heard of joy bells being rung …pproach of savages.

NEW-LONDON, March 22.

Part of a letter, dated Aux Cayes, Feb. 14, 1792.

Since my last there has been several plantations …lly burned, and a number that have had part of …r buildings and part of their canes destroyed; we …ot able to say the exact number, as the Mulattoes …e the entire possession of the plain, except the white …mpment which is about two miles out of town.— …y last arrived from France, via the Cape, a two-…ship and schooner, with three hundred infantry and …t thirty artillery men; with about three hundred …militia of this place, we expect will march to-mor-…or next day on the plains, in order to attack the …attoes. There was an attack on Tiberoon the …of last month, wherein the Mulattoes were defeat-…they came on very determined, in two divisions, …they were within pistol shot, when the first volley …mall arms were fired from the Fort, which threw …into disorder and they retreated with great preci-…on, leaving 25 dead near the Fort. This is the …place on this side of the Island which they have …attacked. More troops are daily expected, but the …they have now, together with the inhabitants, makes …town perfectly safe—…ey have two French and …English frigate in the harbour, and the town well …fied."

…reat Encomiums are bestowed in France on the …quis de la Fayette for the truly noble and distin-…ed Part he has acted in the Cause of the French …olution. In his Exertions for securing the Liber-…of America and France, it is said, he has reduced …state yielding two hundred thousand livres a year …me, to the trifling sum of 20,000 livres, annual …ome, (£ 1500 sterling) He has retired to a pa-…l estate at Auvergne, a pleasant and fertile terri-…of France, having sustained an irreproachable cha-…r in all his public conduct, having never counte-…ed in any instance the corruptions that have been …ctised. He has refused all national recompence in …shape whatever, for his long and meritorious ser-…ces; and when it was proposed to make a settlement …on his two daughters, worthy the magnificence of the …great nation, he rejected the proposition with a spirit …of independence truly characteristic of a great man.

BOSTON, March 10.

…On Friday last arrived the ship Three Brothers, …Capt. John Cathcart, in 141 days from the Isle of …, with a cargo of Sugars. Capt. Cathcart, made …voyage in one year exactly.

MARCH 21.

The new-invented STEAM JACK, does honour …the genius of a citizen of Massachusetts.—Mr. …INBAILEY, of Hanover, in the county of Ply-…outh.——He, by a happy thought, first conceived the …of applying Steam to propel a Jack, for roasting …;—and after a variety of experiments, has com-…pletely carried the idea into effect.—He has perfect-…ed Machinery, extremely well calculated for …conveniences of families;—as the manner of using, …is so simple, any body can do it. The machine con-…sists of a set of wheels, inclosed with an iron case, of …about two inches broad, and nine inches diameter, de-…fended by an iron rim.—This wheel acts on an axle, …going into the center of the case, and which gives mo-…tion to the wheels within. There is an iron globe at-…tached to the machine, capable of containing about …two quarts of water, with an apperture at the top, of …an inch diameter, and to which the water is pour-…ed; and when the Jack is set a going, it is likewise co-…vered with a piece of lead that has a hole for the entering …apperture. There is also a short tube, through …which the steam passes from the globe to the boxed edge …of the exterior wheel, and gives motion to the machine. …The end of the spit fixes into a hole in the iron case, …is taken off or put on in an instant, and with ease. …The whole stands upon three iron legs, in form like …those of a Round table; and at the top is a handle, by …which it is easily transported from place to place. …So portable that it may be carried to any chimney …in a house by a boy; and after being used may be put …out of the way in a moment. It needs neither …weights, lines, or other appendages. It wants no re-…winding or winding up. It requires only to be placed …in a corner of the fire place; two quarts of water to …be put into the globe, and a few coals under it, with …the spit and meat annexed, and no further attention is …necessary to roast the largest rump of beef, or any thing …else that is desired. The machine will take up little …more room at the fire-place than a large chafing dish. …It is by no means liable to be put out of order, and the …whole work is so well defended, that it is not in the …least degree exposed to injury. With very little additi-…onal work, he makes them capable of carrying two …spits, and the strength of motion is sufficient to roast …any thing required in the largest Family——For the inge-…nuity of the Machine, it well deserves the attention …of the curious, and for its utility, Mr. BAILEY merits …the thanks of the publick. He has obtained a Pa-…tent from Congress to secure to himself the benefits a-…rising from his ingenious invention, and he is now …engaging largely into the manufacture of them.

…FROM …

Arrived at Bristol, on Monday last, the … prize, Thomas Paine, master, from Cape Francois; he was bound to Baltimore, but meeting with heavy gales from the westward, was drove off, and put in to refit. Capt. Paine left Cape-Francois the 25th of February; previous to his sailing, about 1300 troops had arrived, being Part of 6000, that sailed from France for that Port, the Remainder hourly expected; it was supposed they were kept back by the Westerly Winds, which had prevailed for near three Weeks.—The Planters were in high Spirits, expecting to go on their Plantations this Spring, immediately after the Arrival of the Troops.—From the most accurate Accounts that could be gathered, there are 1500 Plantations in the Quarter of the North destroyed; each Plantation upon an Average contained 300 Negroes or upwards, amounting in all to about 450,000, about 30,000 of which make up the arms of Brigands; the remainder are lurking in the woods and mountains, and it is expected will return to their masters as soon as the Brigands are overcome; The Brigands cut them in pieces wherever they find them. A letter from a gentleman at Aux Cayes to his friend in the Cape says, the Negroes have revolted in that quarter, and destroyed about 400 plantations. The town of Fort Dauphin is closely besieged by the Mulattoes, who commit the most savage barbarities on all the Whites they can take; they spare neither age or sex. The Mulattoes at the Cape are in favour of the Whites, and make up a great part of the Cape guards. There is but very little provision to be got at the Cape, and the price is very high; sugars from 13 to 14 dollars per cwt. molasses 1 dollar per veit, coffee from 21 to 26 sous per lb. cotton 300 Livres per cwt.

Tuesday arrived the brig Chance of this port, William Earl, jun. Master, from Surinam, after a passage of 11 days.

NEWPORT, March 26.

A Correspondent earnestly recommends to the Inhabitants of NEWPORT to give all possible Encouragement to the bringing of *fresh Fish* to this Market—Fish, new caught, three Times a Week for Dinner, is much better for the Preservation of Health than to eat Meat every Day; and more especially for the young and growing part of the Citizens. The extravagant high Price of the Butchers Meat as well as every other Article of Country Produce, at a Time when the Land is much lower in Value than formerly and entirely unencumbered with Taxes, demands the serious Attention of the Citizens of this Town, who are now between *Hammer* and *Anvil*—who from their local Situation are under the absolute Necessity of continuing great Quantities of the dutiable Articles of import from whence the Revenue is collected—And what makes it the more peculiarly distressing, is the Diminution of our Trade to the West-Indies, and the advanced Price of the necessary Articles of Produce from those Islands.—Is not a spirited and well connected Measures are not entered into by the Inhabitants of this Town, the few who have Resolution and Abilities to do it, will be under the Necessity, not long hence, to seek an Asylum in some Part of the Union.

The Plunder taken by the Indians on the 4th of November last, exclusive of Arms, Cloathing, Watches, &c. is said to have been Two Bushels of hard Money, Seven Hundred Packhorses, and two Hundred Bullocks.

On Friday the 16th Instant arrived at Boston, the Ship Fortitude, Capt. Oakes, in 13 Weeks from Liverpool. In her came Passenger, Capt. Mawdsley of this Town.

MARRIED.]—Captain SAMUEL JEFFERS to Miss BETSY DREW, youngest Daughter of the late Capt. James Drew.

—Mr. BENJAMIN HAMMOND to Miss SALLY NICHOLS, Daughter of Mr. Samuel Nichols.

DIED.]—At South Kingstown, on the 18th Instant, of a violent Peripneumony, at her Son-in-Law's, Col. Robert Brown, Mrs. REBECCA COOKE, Wife of Silas Cooke, Esq; formerly of Newport, aged 78 Years—and on Wednesday last her Remains were interred near her Husband's; whose Funeral had been attended but that Day two Weeks before.

—At Providence, in the 26th Year of her Age, Mrs. MARY MAGEE, Consort of Mr. William Magee.

—Dr. JOHN CHACE, greatly regretted, in the 41st Year of his Age.

—Mrs. HANNAH COOKE, in an advanced Age, the amiable Relict of the late Honourable Nathaniel Cooke, Esq.

—In this Town, TIMOTHY WATERHOUSE, Esq; in the 78th Year of his Age.—His Funeral will be on Wednesday next, at 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon, which his Friends and Acquaintances are desired to attend.

—This Morning Mrs. SUSANNA GODDARD, Widow of the late Mr. Nathaniel Goddard, in the 90th Year of her Age.—Her Funeral will be on Wednesday next, at three o'Clock, which her Relations and Friends are desired to attend.

—In Lowell, PETER WHITNEY, who was *drowned* at the fourth-ford, by Order of Gen. GATES, for a spy, during the late War, but was most happily restored to Life by a Prench Surgeon.—He had an iron hook, by falling Oaks, the whole of which he left to his Wife, a black Woman. His Poverty was such, that he scarcely afforded himself the common Necessaries of Life; nor even would he, when he was dead, employ an Apothecary, but he would charge for his Visit or Order a Potter's-field.

BRIDGE… DAY, *and continue from Day to Day until shall be completed* —— *A few Tickets remaining on Hand, may be had, until To-morrow, of Messrs.* Thomas Townsend, Daniel Rogers, *and* Stephen Peirce.

*** *Tickets in Fairfield County Lottery, to be sold at the Post-Office.*

TO BE SOLD OR LET,

The Estate of the Subscriber

where he now lives, on the North Side of the Parade, together with two other Houses near the Brick-Market. The Purchaser may have two Years to pay Half the Money in, upon giving good Security.

He requests all his Creditors to bring in their Accounts for Settlement; and those indebted to him are desired to make Payment, so that he may be enabled to discharge his Debts, as he intends to leave this State by the 15th of April.

EDWARD DAVIS.

Newport, March 23, 1792.

State of Rhode-Island, &c.

March 20, 1792.

THE Creditors of LEVI BARLOW, of Newport, Mariner, are hereby notified to appear, if they shall think fit, at the General Assembly to be holden in Newport on the first Wednesday in May next, to shew Cause, if any they have, why his Petition, to be allowed Three Years for the Payment of his Debts should not be granted.

By Order of the General Assembly,
HENRY WARD, Sec'ry.

To be Sold, at Public Vendue, on Thursday the 5th of April next, at 11 o'Clock, A. M. on the Premises,

A HOUSE and LOT of LAND, in Thames-street, being Part of the Estate of the late Capt. John Farnam, deceased.

Newport, March 17, 1792.

WANTED to hire for One, or more Years, Three or four Hundred Pounds lawful Money, for which good real Security will be given, and the Interest punctually paid as the same become due. Inquire of the Printer.

TO BE SOLD,

Three Tons of excellent Hay.

Inquire of the Printer.

TO BE SOLD,
By the Subscriber, at Malbone's Garden,

Various Kinds of Garden Seeds

of the first Quality, that may be depended on.

HENRY G. CHAMPLIN.

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TO BE SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on the First Monday of April next, upon the Premises, if not disposed of before at private Sale,

That pleasantly situated Dwel-

ling House in Newport, having four Rooms on a Floor, near Trinity Church, late in the Tenure of Mrs. Mary Searing, Widow, deceased, with the fine double Lot of Land whereon the same stands.

On the Premises is a good Well of Water.

The one Moiety or Half Part of the Premises, were late the Estate and Inheritance of the said deceased, and will be sold for the Payment of Debts; the other Moiety is the sole Property of the Subscribers, who dispose of the same for the Convenience of the Purchaser of the Real, and who will convey the whole with Warranty.

ABIGAIL ELLIOTT,
SARAH SEARING,
BATHSHEBA SEARING.

Newport, March 10, 1792.

WHEREAS Nathan Miller, John Child, and Joseph Saunders, Esquires, were appointed, in the Year 1789, Referees to settle and adjust in Dispute, then subsisting between William Child, and Cromel and Caleb Child—Four Notes of Hand were delivered to the said Referees, signed by the said Caleb Child in Favour of the said William, to shew Light on the Matters then submitting between the Parties; three which Notes were passed and taken up by the said Cromel Child, the Whole was to be returned into the Clerk's Office; but was fraudulently detained by the said William Child, or delivered to him by the said Referees, and never returned into said Office: Therefore this is to forewarn any Person or Persons taking an Assignment of said Notes, or order of them, as if said Notes are paid, and only a small Balance due on the Fourth, as appears by the Judgment of the said Referees

CROMEL & CALEB CHILD.

Warren, March 8th, 1792.

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—In London, PETER WILKINS, who was *hanged* at the southward, by Order of Gen. GREENE, for a Spy, during the late War, but was immediately restored to Life by a French Surgeon.—He had amassed 1000l. by selling Cakes, the whole of which he left to his Wife, a black Woman. His Penury was such, that he scarcely afforded himself the common Necessaries of Life; nor even would he, upon his death Bed, employ an Apothecary, lest he should charge for his Visit or Order a Prescription.

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CROMEL & CALEB CHILD.

Warren, March 8th, 1792.

separate. the

On an EMPTY PURSE.

HOW oft, poor PURSE! in thee I've found a friend;
How oft in thee my wants soon found relief:
But (sad reverse) what baneful fears attend!
An empty purse brings poverty and grief.

When the bright guineas glittered through thy side,
And jingled sweetly to the landlord's ear,
He dropt his creft, forgot his homely pride;
To please thy master was his only care.

But gold no more swells out thy silken cheek;
And not a six-pence chinks, to cheer my heart:
Alas! I'm doom'd from miser's gripe to sneak,
To where misfortune points her poison'd dart.

When full, no busy duns did round me flock,
No debts unpaid did e're disturb my rest;
I liv'd at ease, nor fear'd the sheriff's knock;
For friendly guineas fill'd my wants to rest.

But now a train of ghastly spectres wait,
To haunt my pillow in the gloom of night;
Pale want and hunger hover round my pate,
Where once was seated pleasure and delight.

Then go, sad purse! like all our friendships prove,
When money fails, our wants will reach no ear;
Then go and seek some richer neighbour's love,
And leave thy master to his gloom and care.

From LAVATER's *Aphorisms on Man.*

WHO in the same given time can produce more than many others, has *vigour*; who can produce more and better, has *talents*; who can produce what none else can, has *genius*.

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All affectation is the vain and ridiculous attempt of poverty to appear rich.

Who has no friend and no enemy is one of the vulgar, and without talents, powers or energy.

The more honesty a man has the less he affects the air of a saint—the affectation of sanctity is a blotch on the face of piety.

Be not the fourth friend of him who had three before, and lost them.

A merchant who always tells truth, and a genius who never lies, are synonimous to a saint.

The purest religion is the most refined Epicurism.—He, who in the smallest given time can enjoy most of what he never shall repent, and what furnishes enjoyments, still more unexhausted, still less changeable—is the most religious and the most voluptuous of men.

A woman, whose ruling passion is not vanity, is superior to any man of equal faculties.

He who reforms himself, has done more toward reforming the public than a crowd of noisy impotent patriots.

"Love as you could hate and might be hated;"—a maxim of detested prudence in real friendship, the bane of all tenderness, the death of all familiarity.—Consider the fool who follows it as nothing inferior to him who at every bit of bread trembles at the thought of its being poisoned.

Constant Taber

HAS FOR SALE,

BEST Petersburg clean Hemp,
Russia Duck,
Ticklenburg,
Ozpaburg,
Russia Sheeting,
Dowlas,
Coarse Linens,
Cambricks,
Lawns,
Writing Paper,
6 by 8—7 by 9, and 8 by 10 Window Glass,
A Variety of Glass Ware,
Hart and Club German Steel,
Sheet Iron,
Card Wire,
Hamburgh Lines,
Bohea Tea, by the Chest &c. &c.

Likewise MOLASSES and RUM by the Hogshead.

A general Assortment of
FALL GOODS,
Just received by the last Ships, via New-York, and now selling,
VERY CHEAP FOR CASH, BY
Thomas Green *and* Son,

At the Sign of the Buck near the Red Market.
N. B. TOW, CLOTH, CHEESE, FLAXSEED, and sundry other Kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in pay.

Narraganset St. Paul's Church
LOTTERY.

THE Honorable General Assembly at their last Sessions having granted Permission to the Congregation of ST. PAUL'S CHURCH in Narraganset, to raise the Sum of Six Hundred and Twenty-five Dollars by Lottery, to be appropriated towards Repairing said CHURCH:—The Subscribers being appointed Managers thereof, and having given Bond to the General Treasurer for the faithful Discharge of their Trust, offer to the Public the following

SCHEME.

CLASS FIRST.

2000 Tickets at One Dollar each, Dollars. 2000
Deduction 12½ per Cent, 250
1750

1 Prize of	200 Dollars is	200 Dollars.	
1	100	100	
2 Prizes of	50	are 100	
3	25	75	
5	15	75	
7	10	70	
12	5	60	
25	4	100	
60	2	120	
566	1½	850	
682 Prizes.		1750	
1318 Blanks.			

2000 Tickets, not Two Blanks to a Prize.

N. B. The 1½ Dollar Prizes to be paid with Tickets in the Second Class.

CLASS SECOND.

2000 Tickets at 1½ Dollar each Dollars. 3000
Deduction 12½ per Cent, 375
2625

1 Prize of	300 Dollars is	300 Dollars.	
1	100	100	
2 Prizes of	50	are 100	
5	20	100	
19	10	150	
25	5	125	
40	4	160	
200	3	600	
396	2½	990	
685 Prizes.		2625	
1315 Blanks.			

2000 Tickets, not Two Blanks to a Prize.

Deduction in the First Class, 250 Dollars
Ditto 2d Class, 375
Total Gain 625

The Purpose for which this Lottery is established, being generally approved of, and the above SCHEME calculated for the Benifit of Adventurers, and there being but few Tickets, that the Managers reasonably expect to meet with such Encouragement from the Public, as will enable them to draw the First Class at a very early Period.

PETER PHILLIPS,
GEORGE BROWN,
SILVESTER GARDNER,
ROWLAND BROWN,
SAMUEL E. GARDINER,
} Managers.

☞ TICKETS may be had of the Managers.——Also, at Newport, of Messrs. THOMAS WICKHAM, EDWARD MUMFORD, and JOHN FAXON.

Newport, March 14, 1792.

LOTTERY.

Second Congregational Church:

CLASS **E.**

SCHEME.

To consist of 1000 Tickets,
of which { 500 at Two Dollars, 500 at One Dollar, } are 1500

PRIZES

		Dollars.		Dollars.
1	of	200	is	200
2		50	are	100
2		25		50
5		10		50
20		5		100
300		3		900
First drawn, 11 blank,		32		32
First drawn after each hundred, 11 blank,		16		144
Last drawn, 11 blank,		24		24
				1600

Not Two BLANKS to a PRIZE

TICKETS of Two Dollars, will be entitled to the whole Prize drawn against its Number without Deduction.

TICKETS of One Dollar will be entitled to Half the Prize drawn against its Number, without Deduction.

Prizes not demanded within Six Months after Drawing, will be deemed generously given to the Society.

This Class will be drawn on the 10th Day of May, without any reserve, and the Prizes paid immediately after Publication, by Mr. THOMAS RUMREILL.

THOMAS RUMREILL,
SAMUEL VERNON, tertius,
STEPHEN PEIRCE,
WALTER CHANNING,
WILLIAM ELLERY, jun.
THOMAS G. PITMAN,
} Managers.

Newport, March 1, 1792.

For Hudson and Albany,

The SLOOP POLLY,
ISAAC ESLEECK, Master,

SHE is about Fifty Tons, has good Accommodations for Twenty-four Passengers, and will sail the first of April. For Freight or Passage apply to ESLEECK, at Bristol, or Captain NATHANIEL CODDINGTON in Newport. *March*

TO BE SOLD, BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

BETWEEN One and Two Hundred Water other House Lots, 50 by 100 Feet, at the H of Ship Channel, on the West Side of Hudson's R laid out in Acre Squares, East, West, North South, the Streets crossing each other at right An in a Town called New-Baltimore on elevated Gro has a beautiful Prospect on, and over the Rive which to this Place may be carried 18 Feet of W from New-York, which is 150 Miles, 15 a Hudson and 15 below Albany, and nearer to vast western fertile Country than either, and will a better and more direct Road on Account of H and is backed with the finest of Timber for S Houses and Coopers, of any to be met with; g building and the best of Limestone, excellent C good Water, with Wood as contiguous as can wished.

Short Wharves reach the Channel, and neither nor Vessels are eaten by Worms.

The Country abounds with Wheat and Fl Corn, Rye, Oats, Honey, Meat of all Kinds, P Beans, Potash, Flaxseed and Hemp, Sugar, extra from the Maple Tree, both loaf and brown, equa any imported, if properly manufactured. Forty of Vessels are seen at once at this Place on the Ri which, according to the American Geography, is of the finest Rivers in the World, for its Easi Access, Healthfulness of Climate, and Abund of Exports, consequently is one of the best St for Trade, at this Day, to be met with on such Terms, and there is not one that can compare w for natural Advantages.

Warrantee Deeds will be given of the above L

Any Person inclining to Purchase may apply to Subscriber, or leave their Names with John Dea New-York, Thomas Spencer, of Albany, James Ni of Hudson, or Capt. Sherman, of said New-Baltim

JOHN WILLIA

Newport, 12th Month, 1791.

On an EMPTY PURSE.

HOW oft, poor PURSE! in thee I've found a friend;
How oft in thee my wants soon found relief:
But (sad reverse) what baneful fears attend!
An empty purse brings poverty and grief.

When the bright guineas glittered through thy side,
And jingled sweetly to the landlord's ear,
He dropt his creft, forgot his homely pride;
To please thy master was his only care.

But gold no more swells out thy silken cheek;
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Dowlas,
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Writing Paper,
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Deduction 12½ per Cent,			250
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1 Prize of	200 Dollars is		200 Dollars.
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3	25		75
5	15		75
7	10		70
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60	2		120
566	1½		850
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CLASS SECOND.

			Dollars.
2000 Tickets at 1½ Dollar each			3000
Deduction 12½ per Cent,			375
			2625
1 Prize of	300 Dollars is		300 Dollars.
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13	10		130
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Newport, March 14, 1792.

LOTTERY.

Second Congregational Church:

CLASS E.

SCHEME.

To consist of 1600 Tickets,
of which { 500 at Two Dollars, / 500 at One Dollar, } are 1500

PRIZES

			Dollars.	Dollars.
1	of	200	is	200
2		50	are	100
2		25		50
5		10		50
20		5		100
300		3		900
First drawn, if blank,		32		32
First drawn after each hundred, if blank,		16		144
Last drawn, if blank,		24		24
				1600

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Warrantee Deeds will be given of the above Lots.

Any Person inclining to Purchase may apply to the Subscriber, or leave their Names with John Dean, New-York, Thomas Spencer, of Albany, James Nicoll of Hudson, or Capt. Sherman, of said New-Baltimore.

JOHN WILLIAMS

Newport, 12th Month, 1791.